

error, of righteousness over crime, of liberty over oppression. It is literally the work of the people; and if they continue faithful to truth and righteousness, the inhabitants of the free States, and the federal government will at no distant day be redeemed and purified from the heinous, daring, and eventually oppressive will of the slave trade, and eventually oppression will be driven from our land.

An event regarded by many as of great importance to our nation occurred by the death of Gen. Taylor, and the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Executive chair. Great anxiety was expressed by many as to the effect which this change would exert upon the progress of freedom in our land. I felt that the progress of the reform now going forward must depend principally upon the people, and not upon any individual however exalted his station.

I had long been acquainted with the gentleman who now fills the office of President. I had at all times respected his sincerity of purpose. He has not, however, so far as my knowledge extends, sympathized to any extent with the reforms of the present day. On the contrary, while a member of Congress in the year 1852, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he reported a bill to pay over certain monies to the slave dealers who professed to own the men and women on board the slave ships "Comet and Eucumion" when wrecked on one of the British West India Islands. He also sat in the Hall of Representatives, deliberated upon, and then signed a bill to pay over certain monies to the slave dealers who professed to own the men and women on board the slave ships "Comet and Eucumion" when wrecked on one of the British West India Islands. He also sat in the Hall of Representatives, deliberated upon, and then signed a bill to pay over certain monies to the slave dealers who professed to own the men and women on board the slave ships "Comet and Eucumion" when wrecked on one of the British West India Islands.

In the great change of public opinion since that day I trusted Mr. Fillmore had in some degree participated. But his selection of Mr. Webster for Secretary of State I deemed most unfortunate. The efforts of that gentleman while Secretary of State under Mr. Taylor, to commit the nation to the support of the coast-wise slave trade, together with the doctrines and policy then lately advanced in the Senate, were revolting to the feelings and the sentiments of the Northern people generally.

When, in March last, Mr. Webster put forth a programme of measures which he desired Congress to sanction, scarcely a Northern man regarded it with favor. In condemnation of the Free S. was almost universal. The proposition to tax the people of this nation to the amount of millions of dollars for the benefit of "wreck jobbers," who have purchased Texas scrip at a mere nominal price, was regarded as highly offensive to the intelligence and the self-respect of the laboring portion of community, from whom this vast sum is to be extorted.

The proposition to establish Territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, was an undisputed attack upon General Taylor's avowed policy; and the proposed surrender of the Jeffersonian Ordinance excluding slavery from the Territories, was a distinct proposition for the Whig party to acknowledge themselves guilty of the most arrant hypocrisy in 1852. The proposition to pass more stringent laws for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves, was repugnant to the moral feelings of every right-minded, intelligent freeman. At that time, I think, the newspapers in the Free States claiming respectability sustained the views of Senator Webster; and few politicians or statesmen then entertained the most distant idea that they could ever meet the approval of a majority of Congress.

The adoption of measures so abhorrent to our sense of justice, so fatal to the honor of the Free State, was not regarded as possible.

These opinions have proved erroneous. The action of the National Legislature has exhibited a degree of severity and of patriotism calculated to alarm all who love our country, or respect our free institutions.

When General Taylor, to avoid the question of slavery, avowed the policy of opposing the establishment of Territorial governments in New Mexico and California, we deemed it wrong and condemned it as a surrender of Executive Independence, to propitiate the Slave Power. This view of his policy was undoubtedly correct; but justice to him and to those who constituted his Cabinet, constrains us to admit that when he had once taken that position he maintained it firmly, and that his life would in all probability have saved the people of the Free State from the deep dishonor now brought upon us by the passage of the Texas bill.

The propositions of Mr. Webster constituted a declaration of hostility to General Taylor's policy, as too favorable to freedom, and too much opposed to slavery. This obvious fact at once secured for Mr. Webster to support of nearly the entire slaveholding portion of Congress. Nothing, therefore, remained to their passage but to obtain the concurrence of some twenty-five Northern votes.

At that critical period, General Taylor was removed by death, and a Northern man succeeded him in the Executive office.

While Mr. Webster was publicly advocating these measures in the Senate, and exerting all his influence for their success, he was called to the first Cabinet office in the new administration, and apparently clothed with full powers to prosecute the Executive patronage and influence to their support.

To these combined influences in favor of the proposed policy, was added that of the ten millions of Texas scrip. This vast corruption fund had been mostly purchased by stockjobbers in our commercial cities of the East. The passage of those measures, advocated by the new administration, would increase

in value at least ninety per cent.; or in other words, it would take from the laboring people of the nation two millions of dollars and hand it over to those speculators and stock gamblers. Hence the holders of Texas scrip and their agents thronged the Capitol during the pendency of those bills.

Whether this corrupting influence was connected with and constituted a part of the ulterior objects of their author, is unknown to the public. The extent to which this fund was distributed among members of Congress, or their friends, and how far it influenced the public press, are matters also excluded from our view.

These combined influences were brought to bear upon the yielding and mercenary members. But another argument was addressed to the timid and servile portion of that body, Texas, while weak in numbers and in the means of self-protection, while unable to defend her citizens from Indian rangers, and while calling upon the Federal Government to protect her people from the savage hordes that inhabited her borders, suddenly threatened to drive the troops of the United States from New Mexico, to wage an exterminating war upon the Federal Government, and take to themselves the whole country on this side of the Rio Grande. The alarming cry of "civil war" and "dissolution of the Union" was raised and repaid by servile presses and by the minions of the Executive. The organ of the President proclaimed the importance of the situation to its readers that "imminent danger threatened the Republic," and called on all their friends of peace and of the Union to unite in passing these measures, in order to prevent bloodshed. The conductors of the usually dignified press became so far excited as to proclaim every vote given against the Texas bill, to be "a vote for civil war."

Thus, fellow citizens, you are liable to the flying word to be called upon to pursue the flying word as he hastens towards a land of freedom. He becomes a nation of slave-hunters, and slave-catchers. The man who shall seize a slave upon the African coast, is by our law consigned to the gallows, and with indifference, and one our struggles terminate in misfortune and defeat. We speak thus to awaken the friends of Freedom to a sense of the necessity of laying aside the wheel, in order to do an effective work. Let our language be misconstrued into an intimation that the Ohio Standard is a weak and failing concern. It will continue to go on, and maintain the ground it has taken. All we ask is that those who approve the principles of liberty and the independence of pre-slavery organizations, shall at least signify their approval by subscribing and paying for the paper.

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During a session of ten months, these questions were heard and argued, and the Court gave its Judgment in favor of Slavery. It determined, let. That the people's land should not be adjudged free by the law of Nature or the law of the land, but might become slave land if slaveholders should see proper to make it such. 2d. That ninety thousand square miles of the people's land should be irrevocably doomed to Slavery by belonging to a slave state. 3d. That the fugitive slave shall be seized upon the soil of a free state, and on an *ex parte* proceeding, without a trial by jury either in a free or a slave state, delivered over to the slaveholding claimant.

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THE OHIO STANDARD.

F. OALE EDITOR.

COLUMBUS, OCT. 10, 1850.

OFFICE on the South side of Broad Street, West of High Street, over P. Hayden's Iron Store.

Traveling Agents. WANTED immediately a number of active and efficient men, to whom a liberal compensation will be given, as Traveling Agents for the publishers of this paper.

FOR SALE cheap, at this office, a good SUPERIOR PRINTING PRESS.

Our Appeal.

We earnestly urge upon the subscribers to the Standard whose subscriptions are near expiring to renew them without delay. Let us not be obliged to rely upon the little inconvenience he may be subjected to in consequence of the change made in the publishing department. That change was necessary in order that the paper might be published with as little expense as possible, and thus be sustained.

Some who set out with us, have during the campaign just closed, gone over to the old pro-slavery parties, and discontinued their support to the paper. Some of them want more Whig others more Democratic. We appeal to those who love an independent course, to aid in sustaining at the capital of our State a paper—one among the very few in Ohio that dare advocate and maintain that course.

More earnestly than ever do we feel disposed to labor on in the good cause we have espoused. Will the friends of that cause, look on with indifference, and see our struggles terminate in misfortune and defeat? We speak thus to awaken the friends of Freedom to a sense of the necessity of laying aside the wheel, in order to do an effective work. Let our language be misconstrued into an intimation that the Ohio Standard is a weak and failing concern. It will continue to go on, and maintain the ground it has taken. All we ask is that those who approve the principles of liberty and the independence of pre-slavery organizations, shall at least signify their approval by subscribing and paying for the paper.

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The Georgian Cruise published at Macon has been discontinued by order of a meeting of citizens; and it is said there are "other abolition papers in the State that will be served the same way."

Hon. Preston King of N. Y., has been unanimously re-nominated for Congress.

The next Peace Congress is to be held at London in 1851, at the time of the "World's Industrial Exhibition."

The Port of San Francisco has become the fourth in importance in the U. States, and will probably soon be second only to New York.

It is said that a treaty of alliance has been entered into between Spain and England for the defence of Cuba.

The length of the counters for the display of articles at the World's Fair in London, will be about seven miles.

A large number of slaves are to be found among the Mormons of Salt Lake introduced into that community by Southern men who have from time to time connected themselves with these people. They disregard Mr. Webster's law of God.

The recent Democratic Convention at Worcester, nominated George S. Boutwell for Governor of Massachusetts, and Henry W. Cushman for Lieut. Governor.

Captain Isaiah Rynders of the New York Democracy, was a conspicuous delegate in the recent Democratic State Convention. He was often cheered by the Whigs in that august caucus. The Union is safe! The Whigs must find his match in pro-slavery bullies, or be beaten.

Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire has resigned his seat in Congress. He goes to California as bearer of dispatches for the government, and it is said he is to be collector of San Francisco or surveyor general. This is to be his reward for betraying his Free Soil constituents.

The Emperor of China is going to tolerate Christianity in his dominions.

Hon. Timothy Walker a distinguished jurist of Cincinnati, in an oration recently delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., came out decidedly against capital punishment.

John C. Calhoun, through the medium of the Rochester knockings has come out in favor of immediate emancipation! Can't we be favored with his reasons at length for this great change in his view?

Great efforts, it is said, are making to unite the doughfaces of all political shades and complexions with the moderate Southern men, into one political party in 1852, leaving Case and Webster to contest for the nomination to the Presidency by the great Union party so formed.

The Massachusetts Quarterly Review edited by Theodore Parker and others, has been discontinued for want of support.

There is a man in Jefferson Co., Tennessee, who is 122 years of age. He voted for Washington for President.

In the U. States there is an army of three millions of drunkards to help guard half a million of slaves.

San Francisco is said to have a population of 1000 Chinese who are the most orderly, prudent and industrious of any class in the city.

Mr. Morris a colored lawyer of Boston, has been admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, in a letter to President Laramie of Middlebury College, respectfully declines the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by that Institution at its late commencement. Away with those monkey titles!

On taking the census of Baltimore a colored woman was found who was represented by her family to be over 130 years of age.

The Washington Republic continues to cultivate harmony in the Whig party by denouncing those sections of it that dislike the bills lately passed, and by stigmatising as base agitators, Whig journals that venture to differ from it in opinion respecting the adjustment. It is already at loggerheads with the Philadelphia North American, the Albany Evening Journal, and the N. York Tribune. This may suit Mr. Webster, but it will scarcely advance the interests of the administration.

It seems that the report about the sale of the Washington Union newspaper establishment, and the retirement of Mr. Ritchie from the concern, lacks confirmation. The Union of the 1st inst., states that the negotiations which gave rise to the report, have terminated, and that the present editor remains at his post.

THE SLAVEHOLDER'S BRIDE.—The Fugitive Slave Law drives the Commissioner whom it places in the seat of Judgment to decide on the right of a fellow man to liberty. It gives him a fee of TEN DOLLARS, if he decides that the man is a slave, and only five, if he decides that he is a free man!

Applications for Bounty Lands.

Applications for Bounty lands under the late act of Congress, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions, and not to the Secretary of War.

TOM THUMB'S HOUSE.—Tom Thumb is building himself a splendid house at Bridgeport, Ct. The little fellow is said to be rather grand in his notions of space. He has planned for himself vast rooms, wide passages and lofty entrances, as if it were intended for a habitation of giants. In other respects the mansion is said to be extremely well contrived for the convenience and comfort of its inmates.

JERRY LARD TICKETS.—The first ticket to Jenny Lind's Concert in Providence, was sold to Col. Ross for \$650 cash paid on the spot. The little fellow in New York was sold to Mr. Genin for \$225, and the first ticket in Boston to Mr. Dodge for \$225. Of the three cities, Providence bears the palm, and of the three heroes, Col. Ross is the greatest.

Beware of Traitors. We have been requested by a subscriber to notice the case of a colored man who is perambulating the State of Ohio, spying out who are the friends of fugitive slaves and what means of concealment and escape are afforded them. He gives himself out as a fugitive slave and thus excites the sympathies and secures the confidence of the humane. He calls himself David Bown. His right name is John Thompson. His story is this. That he was a slave in Louisville (Ky.)—was his master's coachman—was flogged—ran away—got on board a steam boat and lay under the foreman's bunk from 9 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock the next day, when he was landed at Cincinnati. Now the fact is, this Bown is a free man and never was a slave. He was recently employed in Gallipolis, O. in selling provisions. His employer had a daughter who some years ago escaped from slavery in Louisville, (Ky.) Bown became offended with his employer, betrayed the daughter into the hands of her former master, and she now again in slavery. When this base deed came to light, the young men of Gallipolis lynched him, and he now exhibits the scars of the wounds he received in that operation, as proofs of the cruelty he endured while in bondage, and to excite the pity of the friends of the slave.

Letter from Hon. D. Wilmont. We publish below the letter of Mr. Wilmont to his constituents desiring to be longer considered a candidate for reelection to Congress. Mr. Wilmont, when his present term expires, will have represented his district in Congress for six consecutive years. His district was, we doubt not, prepared to elect him for another term. While we cannot but admire the noble self-sacrificing spirit which prompted him to decline in favor of a friend in whom he had entire confidence, we cannot avoid feeling a doubt of the propriety of such a step at the present juncture. Mr. Wilmont's name is indelibly inscribed upon the historic rolls of his country as one of the champions of Freedom whose courage and bravery have won for him an enduring name. It is too much to expect that his place can be supplied by any compromise candidate.

To the People of the 13th Congressional District. You will learn from the proceedings of the Congressional Conference which re-assembled at Wellsborough on the 25th instant, that I am no longer a candidate for Congress. It is proper that the public should be fully informed of the reasons which have governed me.

It was early known to those friends with whom I had correspondence upon the subject, that I had no personal desire to be again returned to Congress. I became a candidate only when I thought I saw a determination to trample under foot the principles of freedom upon which the democracy of this district had stood and battled for the last four years. Within a few days after my nomination I visited the county of Susquehanna for the purpose of meeting with, and addressing its people. My malignant enemies followed me, filling the atmosphere with base and groundless charges against my integrity, and the purity of my motives. Every charge, and at every step, I met the charge that I was influenced in my course by base selfishness and personal ambition. That I was an unprincipled demagogue, governed by no feelings of integrity or honor, and was only intent upon a seat in Congress as a means of support—that I cared for nothing but eight millions per day.

In my efforts to throw off these men and unmanly accusations, I declared in my public addresses, and with entire sincerity, that I had no personal ambition longer to fill a seat in Congress—that I was only in the field as a candidate, because the principles of human liberty were assailed in this district, which was looked to by the whole country, as one of the great battle-fields of freedom. I declared my willingness to decline, whenever a sound candidate could be brought in the field; one in whose integrity and principles confidence could be placed, and in whose hands the world could see the banner of our principles. Wherever I went, I made these public and solemn declarations. The masses at Susquehanna responded to my appeals, and were

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE

[illegible]

to have his property insured 5 years, provided he had no other insurance; otherwise, it should occur, an assessment or tax in proportion to the amount of insurance.

Premium Notes.—The mayor said, of which notice is given to each month, with dividends thereon, that the city would pay the amount of losses accrued the rapid sale, assessed cannot be called upon.

The regulation of the Company prevent the accumulation of income from the property owned by the city, claiming more than \$5,000 in one risk; therefore there is no probability of the entire capital being invested in one risk.

At the expiration of five years the note is paid up, and the Policy cancelled and have a new Policy issued.

Provisions are made in the By-Laws for the payment of interest on the principal sum in case of loss, before the expiration of five years.

The Company insure both private and public property, and will indemnify all things insurable. The Board of Directors are elected annually from the City Council, and the Mayor has two votes; and a yearly report is communicated to the Council.

The operation of the Company is successful, and having desirable property are the ones most profitable.

"It is our duty," says Mr. Hays, "to do all that is needed" to induce others to become members without delay.

Mr. Hays was appointed Agent for the Company for the City of Columbia, and was authorized to make Surveys and receive applications.

He is High Chief at the north side of Rhode Island.

His Office, corner C. R. Haydon's building.

Information Wanted

A SISTER of mine, who married a Mr. JANE RITCHIEY, who about ten years ago resided in Washington county, N. H., has been visiting me here, and she desires to know if you can give her any information relative to her father, mother, brothers, sisters, or friends, who lived in that section of New Hampshire, and who were living in 1860.

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Young men, and youth, even down
at the age of a fair common school education
can write a tolerably good hand, read
part of the United States, will by ad-
ditional practice, post-paid, to "No. 3607, N. Y. P. O."
receive information of a mode in which
they can be employed with pecuniary profit
for a few weeks, or, in case of seasons pro-
pitious at the same time they will add
to the improvement of education
of the country. Editors kindly so sub-
please copy this notice.

Answer, Oct. 1866.

"I feel I believe that the
part of the war in Africa would cause
the greatest amount of harm by others
suffering, and though they don't bring back
their slaves as they do in the States, they
for sale, even at the main."—Rev.
ton

